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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1552



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DOSAAF: FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON CRITICISMS

Rationalizers and Inventors

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 May 80 p 3

[Article: "Steps Taken"]

[Text] The lead article entitled "Attention to Inventors and Rationalizers" published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT No 17 criticized the Kabardino-Balkarskaya DOSAAF Obkom for serious omissions in work with rationalizers and inventors.

As the editors were informed by acting chairman of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya DOSAAF Obkom D. Blokhin, the lead article was discussed by committee officials.

The criticism was deemed proper. The DOSAAF obkom confirmed the new make-up of the rationalization and invention commission. A detailed work plan was drawn up. An instructional conference was held with chairmen of rayon and city committees and with heads of training and sports organizations on organizing rationalization and invention work and managing it.

DOSAAF Raykom Chairman

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 May 80 p 3

[Article: "A Beneficial Lesson"]

[Text] "A Lesson on Responsibility" was the title of a report published in our newspaper dated 2 March of this year. It told of crude violations in the work of former Adlerskiy DOSAAF Raykom chairman B. Parygin and deficiencies in the work of the present chairman, I. Zinov, and it criticized the Krasnodarskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee for insufficient supervision.

As the editors were informed by the Society's kray committee chairman L. Kargin, the facts given in the newspaper article did occur. Steps taken by the kraykom heads to correct the serious shortcomings were ineffective for a long while.

At the present time the DOSAAF raykom is resolutely trying to eradicate the faulty methods in the work of the Adlerskiy DOSAAF Raykom management. Shortcomings in the work of raykom chairman I. Zinov were strictly pointed out to him, as was the inadmissibility of crudeness and haughtiness toward workers and the aktiv.

Results of a check performed by a joint commission of the Adlerskiy CPSU Raykom and the DOSAAF Kraykom were discussed at a session of the Society's kray committee presidium.

The measures were defined for strengthening supervision over the work of the kray's DOSAAF raykoms and gorkoms and to give their heads practical assistance on the spot. It was suggested that B. Loskutov, chairman of the Sochi DOSAAF Gorkom, improve management of the Adlerskiy and other raykoms of the Society in the city of Sochi.

Audit Commission Recommendations

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 May 80 p 3

[Article: "When Inspectors Do Not Stand in High Esteem"]

[Text] That was the title of the article published on 2 April of this year in our newspaper. It criticized the DOSAAF's Karel'skaya Obkom for inattention to the conclusions and recommendations of the DOSAAF Oblast Auditing Commission.

As DOSAAF obkom chairman V. Maksimov reported, the newspaper's article was discussed at a session of the oblast committee presidium. The criticism was deemed proper. The DOSAAF obkom is taking steps to uproot violations of financial and economic activities mentioned in the report.

Meanwhile, the obkom presidium noted that the letter's author, former chairman of the oblast auditing commission M. Levkin, covered some issues without sufficient arguments, basing them on his personal impressions.

Military-Technical Water Sports

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Water Isn't Noticed from an Island"]

[Text] The article by that title published in our newspaper No 63 for 1979 mentioned shortcomings in the development of military-technical water sports on Sakhalin Island.

V. Khmyrov, chairman of the DOSAAF Sakhalinskaya Obkom, informed the editors that the criticism was deemed proper. Steps have been taken to remedy the shortcomings and improve sports work. The composition of the oblast federation has been revised and its new chairman elected. Reregistration of sections for combined nautical games, yawl rowing, underwater orienteering and others has been accomplished.

A section of underwater sport has been organized in the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and swim training has begun.

The DOSAAF obkom is planning the participation of composite teams in one or two military-technical water sports in zonal competitions in 1980-1981. The question of developing motorboating sport is being decided. Appropriate reservoirs are being sought for practices and competitions in this sport.

Technical Sports Club

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Thunder... After Embezzlement"]

[Text] An article by that title published in our newspaper on 18 May criticized the work of the Pukhovichskiy STK [Technical Sports Club]. As reported by G. Pudilov, chairman of the DOSAAF Minskaya Obkom, the facts given were fully confirmed. The article as well as results of a check of the STK's work were examined at a session of the obkom presidium.

N. Bogdanchuk, chief of the STK, was given a strict reprimand for abuse of official position. He was cautioned that he would be relieved of his position in case of a repetition of violations of financial-economic discipline.

I. Yefremov, chairman of the DOSAAF Pukhovichskiy Raykom, was reprimanded for weak management of the STK's work.

Technical Facilities

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "Feast or Famine"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 30 December 1979. It criticized shortcomings in forming a technical facility for defense collectives of the city of Kuybyshev.

The article was discussed at sessions of presidiums of the DOSAAF Oktyabr'skiy Rayon and Kuybyshev city committees and at sessions of primary organization committees of the Defense Society of Oktyabr'skiy Rayon. There was also talk on the issues raised in the article at a session of the party committee of Kuybyshev State University held jointly with the DOSAAF committee. A decree was adopted on assigning a room for arms and ammunition storage and space for a technical classroom.

A motorcycle, motorboat, model aircraft building, and hang glider sections were added to the previously existing shooting section.

It was decided in primary organizations of Oktyabr'skiy Rayon plants to set up amateur technical sports clubs.

The juveniles also were not forgotten. To continue to improve work with pupils at their place of residence, DOSAAF committees of industrial enterprises sponsored technical circles as well as sections and teams in military-technical sports in schools of general education, housing managements, and housing operations sectors of Oktyabr'skiy Rayon of the city of Kuybyshev.

As we see, the newspaper's article was of benefit. It remains only to regret that the editors and readers learned of the steps taken only six months after publication of the article. N. Sapego, chairman of the DOSAAF Kuybyshev City Committee, did not find it necessary to respond to the newspaper's article promptly.

DOSAAF Automotive School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "From One Extreme to the Other"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 2 April of this year. It concerned the unhealthy atmosphere which had formed in the collective of the DOSAAF Ramenskoye Automotive School, which was having a negative effect on organization of the training and indoctrination process.

In a response to the editors, G. Konobeyev, chairman of the Moscow Oblast DOSAAF Committee, confirmed the correctness of criticism in the article. The latter was discussed in the bureau of the obkom presidium. A plan of action was outlined to remedy the existing shortcomings, with continuous supervision established over the implementation.

At the present time the personnel question has been decided in the automotive school--their turnover has been eliminated. The school was given help in strengthening the training facility, including the outfitting of an autodrome. Specific steps were taken to improve the operation and repair of training vehicles.

Chief of DOSAAF Automotive School

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "Look Out, Little Fish!..."]

[Text] A satirical article by that title was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 25 May of this year. It uncovered serious shortcomings in the work of V. Bulanov, chief of the Divnogorsk DOSAAF Automotive School, who abused his official position and allowed crude infractions of financial and economic discipline.

As reported by Yu. Kornev, chairman of the DOSAAF Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom, the facts presented in the satirical article were confirmed. Bulanov was relieved of his position.

Motorboat Sport

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Article: "The Wrong Course"]

[Text] An article by that title published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT dated 28 May criticized serious deficiencies in the management of motorboat sport in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. It was also mentioned that positions had been lost here in training strong teams and athletes.

L. Kargin, chairman of the Krasnodarskiy Kray DOSAAF Committee, stated that the article was discussed at the bureau of the DOSAAF kraykom presidium and the criticism deemed proper. A decree was adopted entitled "On the Status of Motorboat Sport in Kray Defense Organizations and Measures for Improving It."

A truck has been placed at the disposal of the motorboaters. A special room was set aside for a laboratory. Additional funds were allocated for acquisition of equipment and gear. A decision was made to arrange the production of underwater units for sports engines at the facility of the DOSAAF production combine. The machine tool inventory is being augmented by universal machine tools.

Construction of a new building for the DOSAAF Krasnodarskiy Naval School is planned for 1981-1982, with a water station and complex of facilities for classes in water sports. The DOSAAF kray committee simultaneously is taking steps to set up training rooms for motorboat sections. Agreement has been reached with the Krasnodarskiy River Steamship Line on joint use of a capital slip on the steamship line's territory which will be placed in operation in August of this year.

Coordination of the work of motorboat sections, supervision of their logistical support, and methods guidance has been made the responsibility of the kray technical sports club.

DOSAAF Training Organization Management

MOSCOW SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Article: "No, the Middle Peasant is not Simple"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 9 April of this year. It told about shortcomings in the management of training organizations by the Tajikistan DOSAAF Central Committee and in particular by the Leninabadskaya DOSAAF Obkom.

As the editors were informed by V. Mamadov, chairman of DOSAAF CC of Tajik SSR the article was discussed at sessions of presidium bureaus of the Leninabadskaya Obkom and the republic DOSAAF CC. The criticism of them was deemed proper.

A plan of action to improve the training facility and organize the training and indoctrination process has been drawn up to remedy the deficiencies noted. At the present time the management of DOSAAF schools has been beefed up and unused reserves have been activated in the matter of an increase in the quality of the cadets' practical training. Training organizations of Leninabadskaya Oblast are taking steps to fill in the equipment and visual aids they lack.

Serious criticism was directed to the heads of the Leninabadskaya DOSAAF Obkom during an inspection.

Amateur Nautical Club

MOSCOW SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 4

[Article: "A Turn from the Gates"]

[Text] That was the title of a critical item published in our newspaper on 13 January. It told of the unsatisfactory work of an amateur nautical club functioning at the Dneprodzerzhinsk Railcar Construction Plant imeni Newspaper PRAVDA

and about inattention to athletes' affairs on the part of the Zavodskoy Raykom and Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom of DOSAAF.

B. Rudasev, DOSAAF gorkom chairman, reported that the criticism had been deemed proper. Steps have been taken to improve sports work. The plant administration gave assistance to the motorboat section by allocating funds for strengthening the technical facility. The DOSAAF gorkom and raykom in turn are assisting the section in acquiring equipment. The plant DOSAAF committee was instructed to set up cost-accounting work in the STK [technical sports club].

This season the section's athletes took part in scheduled events and the best of them entered the composite team of Dneprodzerzhinsk.

Radio Traffic Competitions

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 4

[Article: "It Was Smooth on Paper..."]

[Text] That was the title of an item published in our newspaper No 19 about the unsatisfactory organization of republic competition in Uzbekistan in receiving and transmitting radio messages.

As the editors were informed by K. Taksanov, deputy chairman of Uzbek SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the criticism was deemed correct.

In order to improve the organization of competitions and develop radio sport, the republic federation of radio sport was assigned in November to hold training methods courses with public coaches, judges and instructors.

Raykom Chairman

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Article: "Yes, Criticism is No Joke..."]

[Text] That was the title of an article published on 1 June 1980 about deficiencies in the work of the Oktyabr'skiy Raykom and its chairman, V. Orehov. S. Petrov, chairman of the Kaliningradskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, informed the editors that the obkom had checked the raykom's work and the facts presented in the article. The criticism had been deemed proper. The need for a more self-critical assessment of the reasons for deficiencies in the work of organizing socialist competition in the lower defense collectives, assurance that the experience of the best would be adopted, and reinforcement of attention to lagging primary organizations was pointed out to the raykom chairman.

The article was discussed at a session of the presidium and bureau of the raykom party organization and at a conference of raykom and gorkom chairmen. Specific steps were outlined to improve the management of primary organizations and to strengthen assistance in developing their technical facility.

The obkom recommended to all gorkoms and raykoms an analysis of the status of organizational work with consideration of the deficiencies uncovered in the Oktyabr'skiy Raykom of DOSAAF.

Training Armed Forces Specialists

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Steps Taken"]

[Text] SOVETSKIY PATRIOT published the article entitled "Roving Line" on 29 June of this year, which spoke of deficiencies in the work of the Perm'skaya DOSAAF obkom and oblast training organizations in preparing specialists for the Armed Forces. As we were informed by N. Karev, chairman of the Society's oblast committee, the newspaper's presentation had been deemed just.

The article was discussed at sessions of the DOSAAF obkom presidium bureau and pedagogic councils of the Perm', Chaykovskiy and Chusovoy automotive schools. Specific measures were developed to remedy the shortcomings noted. At the Chusovoy Automotive School, for example, LPZ [expansion unknown] classrooms were outfitted with everything necessary for conducting practical classes. The Perm' Automotive School set up subject commissions and outfitting of an autodrome is being completed.

The Society's obkom presidium bureau recommended that training organizations discuss the newspaper's presentation. It demanded that the oblast committee's department of military-technical training and sports reinforce supervision over the implementation of guidance documents and systematically generalize and adopt foremost experience in the training and indoctrination practice of DOSAAF school cadets.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN LITHUANIAN DOSAAF

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by N. Dybenko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "Communists — The Leading Force"]

[Text] For three years in a row the Lithuanian organization of the defense Society has been in a leading place in the socialist competition for the training of specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces and has been holding onto the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense. It has twice been awarded the Challenge Cup of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the USSR] in recognition of its successes in the socialist competition.

At the present time, primary organizations are in operation in the republic at all enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions, and educational establishments. Those organizations unite 79 percent of the republic's adult population. During the past year alone, 76,000 persons entered the defense Society.

Members of the Lithuanian DOSAAF are successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges for the training of technical personnel for the the national economy and for the development of military-technical types of sport. The defense Society's schools, clubs, and study groups, during the past two years alone, trained 55,786 motor-vehicle drivers, motorcyclists, tractor operators, electricians, radio operators, and other specialists. The sports sections and teams have 481,534 participants.

The best athletes in Lithuania actively participated in the final competitions of the 7th Summer Sports Festival of the Peoples of the USSR, in which the republic took sixth place. Many amateurs of military-technical sports have supplemented the ranks of the USSR sport masters and candidate masters, and athletes of various categories of proficiency. Almost 320,000 persons executed the GTO [ready for labor and defense] norms.

Every year our republic sends to the army well-trained, ideologically and physically tougher replacements. In 1979, for example, among the inductees almost 80 percent were Komsomol members, more than 90 percent were certified athletes, 85 percent had higher or secondary education, and every third one possessed a particular speciality that is necessary for military service.

The strength of the republic's defense organization is in its concrete party leadership. We have a large number of party committees which, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan, are engaging seriously and thoughtfully in the activities of the defense collectives, and showing concern for the increase in their combativeness.

Recently much has been done to introduce a comprehensive approach to the military-patriotic education of the workers. There was a time when the DOSAAF, Komsomol, and trade-union committees, *voproskomats* [draft boards], and other organizations and departments engaged in mass defense work in a completely uncoordinated manner, but that work was frequently relatively ineffective. Initiative was stifled, and people operated in various uncoordinated directions.

When the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania analyzed the state of military-patriotic education, and the training of technical specialists and certified athletes, it came to the conclusion that the chief reason for the low rate of effectiveness was the lack of coordination among the efforts being undertaken. It was decided to coordinate all the mass defense work, to put it into a system. Thus there appeared the comprehensive plan for the basic measures for the military-patriotic education of the workers and young people. About 20 different organizations, departments, and creative unions participate in drawing up that plan.

The comprehensive planning of mass defense work is carried out in all the cities and rayon centers, at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and educational and other institutions. That has made it possible for the party workers to carry out a more detailed study of what measures are most effective and are most beneficial in educating the upcoming generation.

In the republic there has been an improvement in the propagandizing of the Leninist beliefs and the requirements of the USSR Constitution concerning the defense of the socialist Homeland, and the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the Soviet nation, and the Armed Forces; the decisions of the party and the Soviet government concerning the further reinforcement of the country's defense capability; and the goals and tasks of the DOSAAF. The forms and methods of military-patriotic work have become more varied and there has been an increase in the rate of participation of many defense collectives, public organizations, and departments in this matter.

Thus, the unification of efforts, precise planning, have become the first steps on the path to success. The next question on the agenda was the question of improving the quality of the work being carried out. We sought forms of training the personnel, and primarily the party personnel, in order to raise the level of leadership of the public organizations and departments that are carrying out military-patriotic work. At the present time the party's city and rayon committees regularly hold seminars for secretaries of party organizations, at which they receive the necessary knowledge concerning the goals and tasks of the defense Society.

On the basis of a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the republic is holding a uniform political day. At that time the party agencies give the rostrum both to the leaders of the republic's defense

organization and to representatives of the Society's city and rayon committees. We regularly conduct meetings of city, rayon, and republic defense activists. The party workers speak at meetings of DOSAAF members. In their turn the DOSAAF workers and activists use the rostrum of the party meetings for the purpose of discussing the state of mass defense work in the particular collective and the tasks that is confronting it.

As is well known, the quality of military-patriotic education, of mass-defense, training, and sport work greatly depends upon the material-technical base. The creation of that base is not a simple matter, but, rather, is one that requires considerable financial expenditures and time, and, of course, the most careful attention on the part of the party committee. And it must be said that many of them have manifested the maximum amount of concern for the construction of DOSAAF projects. This pertains to the Vil'nyus, Shyaulyay, Kaunas, Klaypeda, and Alytus city committees, and the Anikshyayskiy and Skuodaskiy rayon committees of the Communist Party of Lithuania. With their aid, excellent training buildings have been erected, and classrooms, dormitories, and auditoriums have been well equipped. At the present time one can say with a feeling of satisfaction that our republic's DOSAAF organization has a good material base.

Under the guidance of the party agencies, a large amount of work is being done to increase the combat spirit of the Society's primary organizations. This can be observed in the example of the Kaunas Rayon defense organization. At one time that organization was one of the lagging organizations in the republic. Few sports competitions were held there, and the proper concern was not shown for the reinforcement of the primary organization or for increasing their ranks.

Everything changed in the rayon since the moment when the party's rayon committee recommended for the position of chairman of the rayon committee of DOSAAF young, energetic Communist A. Bosas. Relying upon the activists, he concentrated his efforts at the lower levels of the Society, and made frequent visits to enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and educational institutions. He gave talks in which he discussed the tasks of the rayon's defense collective, and spoke at seminars of the secretaries of the party organizations and at conferences of the rayon's administrators. The party's rayon committee warmly supported the initiatives of the DOSAAF leader, and rendered all kinds of assistance to him. And this is the result. On the basis of the results of the work carried out in 1970, the Kaunas Rayon organization took first place among the rural defense collectives in the republic.

The Kaunas Rayon party committee is now concerned in having the rayon's DOSAAF members develop that success. A thorough-going discussion of the further improvement of the mass defense work was conducted here at a recently held plenum of the party's rayon committee. An important factor in the concern for DOSAAF is the reinforcement of its party nucleus. In most of the committees, educational, and sports organizations, and production enterprises, there currently are politically mature, energetic leaders who organically combine within themselves party spirit and profound competency, spirit of discipline, and a creative approach to the job.

A person who can serve as an example in this regard is chairman of the Vilnius City Committee of DOSAAF, Ya. Kinduris. He has headed the capital's defense

organization since 1974 and he enjoys a large amount of authority among the DOSAAF members, and also in the city's party and Soviet agencies. Kinduris is a candidate member of the party's city committee and, for three convocations in a row, has been elected a deputy of the Vilnius City Soviet. He is a frequent and very welcome guest at enterprises and educational institutions in Vilnius and is able, on the spot, to help the chairmen to resolve the tasks confronting them. The fruits of his efforts are easy to see. The Vilnius city organization of DOSAAF has been marching for many years in the vanguard of the socialist competition among the republic's defense collectives.

Recently a session of the city's Soviet of Peoples Deputies entrusted to Kinduris the leadership of the deputies' commission for civil defense and military-patriotic work. It is gratifying to note that he is constantly improving his own knowledge. Last year Kinduris graduated from the School of History at the Vilnius University imeni V. Kapsukas.

While giving its due to what has been achieved, one cannot fail to see shortcomings in the mass defense work. And those shortcomings are still substantial. The activities of certain rayon organizations, and of many primary defense collectives, still fail to conform completely to the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 7 May 1966. One of the reasons for this is the fact that, for the time being, individual rayon party committees have not been penetrating into the details of the content of the mass defense work, know little about the state of affairs in each DOSAAF organization, and have failed to show the sufficient concern for the selection and education of the leadership personnel in the defense Society. Justifiable reproach can be leveled, for example, at the Tauragiskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Klaypedskiy, and Raseynskiy Rayon party committees. Recently there have been two or three rayon committee chairmen replaced in each committee there, and that has had a detrimental effect upon the work of the defense collectives. These rayons still have a low level of mass-defense and sport work, the Society's ranks are growing slowly, and little is being done to reinforce the material-technical base.

In a number of places the effectiveness of the defense measures is low. The demands of young people are not always taken into correct consideration. This pertains to the Vilniavishkiy, Kupishkiskiy, and other rayon defense organizations. They have a low percentage of DOSAAF members among the adult population, and have a large number of weak, ineffective primary organization. Obviously, the party agencies in those rayons are exerting insufficient influence upon the activities of the defense Society's committees, are taking a conciliatory attitude toward the fact that (as) from all the Communists have been demonstrating their initiative in military-patriotic education or executing their public functions in an exemplary manner.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania constantly studies the condition of the military-patriotic, educational, and sport work at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and educational and other institutions. These questions are regularly discussed at the Administrative Agencies Section of the party's Central Committee. As a rule, the administrative workers at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republic's Council of Ministers participate in the work of the plenums of the DOSAAF Central Committee and of the defense

activists, and give advice to the leaders of the defense organizations concerning the best way in which to resolve a particular question. On the initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, a school for higher sports mastery in the military-technical types of sport has been created in the republic. In 1977 the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republic's Council of Ministers concerning the further development of technical and military-applied types of sport was adopted.

At the present time the educational work in the republic, including the military-patriotic propaganda, has been activated even more as a result of the decisions of the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. In his speech at the Plenum, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized, "The preparation for the new congress is a mighty lever for increasing the political and labor participation both of Communists and of non-party members." The party organizations of Lithuania are striving to see that that increase has contributed to the further raising of the level of mass-defense activities as a whole, and to the reinforcement of the collectives of the defense Society.

4073
RSO: 1801

DOSAAF: REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRBORNE TRAINING

MOSCOW SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Interview with Maj Gen S. Smirnov, chief of Political Department of the Airborne Troops: "The Winged Guard"; omissions contain historical information only]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent met with Maj Gen S. Smirnov, chief of political department of the Airborne Troops, and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] What qualities should an airborne soldier possess?

[Answer] Actions in the enemy rear are complicated by sudden, abrupt changes in the situation. An airborne soldier is required to have persistence and stubbornness in achieving the assigned objective, boldness and resolve, initiative and resourcefulness, instantaneous reactions, the ability to make the correct decision in the most difficult, unforeseen situation, and mutual assistance. These qualities are developed in the process of the training routine in classrooms, on tactical exercise fields and during parachute jumps.

Each airborne soldier must be able to fire all kinds of authorized weapons. The airborne soldier is a submachinegunner, a machinegunner, a rocket launcher man, a driver, a radio operator, a combat engineer and a scout...

Special demands also are placed on physical training. The soldier must be adroit and hardy. He must make parachute jumps boldly and cover long distances in full combat gear over difficult, broken terrain.

[Question] Sergey Mikhaylovich, what qualitative changes have occurred in the VDV [Airborne Troops] as a result of the scientific-technical revolution?

[Answer] Today the guardmen have in their inventory the most sophisticated combat equipment, including the BMD-1 airborne fighting vehicle. They have been converted from the "winged infantry" into highly mobile motorized troops capable of defeating a strong, technically outfitted enemy. The wings of the airborne force also have become more powerful--the IL-76 and AN-22 have appeared in its inventory. They can deliver a tactical force over thousands of kilometers in a short time. This has been proven in practice.

[Question] With what success in combat and political training are the airborne guardmen greeting the semicentennial jubilee of the VDV?

[Answer] The jubilee of the Airborne Troops is being celebrated in a banner year--the year of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Great Victory, and during preparations for the 26th Communist Party Congress. Competing under the motto "Sacredly fulfill Lenin's behests, perfect combat and political training, increase vigilance and always be ready to defend the Motherland and the great achievements of socialism," the airborne soldiers are successfully fulfilling their pledges. There has been an increase in the number of otlichniki of combat and political training, rated specialists and ranking athletes. Several units have been awarded the USSR Minister of Defense Pennant for courage and military valor. Every other regiment in the VDV now also has this honorable award. The airborne soldiers are full of desire to greet the upcoming congress of their native party with new successes in military labor.

[Question] What would you advise those draftees who are dreaming of becoming airborne soldiers?

[Answer] I already answered this question to some extent when I spoke of the airborne soldier's qualities. These qualities as well as the specific features of service in the VDV above all determine what the lad who has decided to become an airborne soldier must prepare for. The popularity of our troops among the youth is growing with each passing year. And this is understandable: Hardly anywhere is there greater romance than in the VDV. There are all conditions here for tempering the will and body and for developing in oneself courage, boldness, resolve and resourcefulness. And what 18-year-old does not strive for this?

Life indicates that a person who has taken a serious attitude toward basic military training in school even before being drafted, who has been caught up in applied military sports and who worked actively in DOSAAF training organizations copes faster and more confidently with the conditions of service. It is well if a future airborne soldier acquires the specialty of a driver, radio operator, operator, radiotelegrapher and so on in the Defense Society's organizations. We are always glad to see such replacements. As a rule, they always fulfill their honorable military duty with honor.

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DOSAAF: SCENARIO OF 'ORLENOK' GAMES DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by SOVETSKIY PATRIOT Special Correspondent I. Senetskaya: "Young Army Valor"]

[Excerpts] The 4th All-Union Finale of the "Orlenok" Komsomol Military-Sports Game concluded in Sverdlovsk. For five days the best representatives of the 12-million member Young Army vied for primacy in an inspection parade and on the firing lines and by participating in Operation Sniper and in other contests. Games of the finale were crammed with interesting activities. For example, poetry and song contests on a military-patriotic topic as well as contests of operational newsheets took place in a sharp rivalry. An exhibition of training and sports equipment of the oblast DOSAAF organization, an exposition of achievements by "Orlenok" members in the operation entitled "Young Army Concern for the NVP [Basic Military Training] Training Facility," and a display of combat equipment drew many visitors.

There were emotional meetings in famed labor collectives and in the city's training institutions, there were tours to memorable places and concerts were held.

Through Fire and Water

A large field near Aramil'. Here the ability of "Orlenok" members to apply in practice a knowledge of the fundamentals of military affairs and cohesiveness in the entire squad's actions were tested in eight phases of a militarized combined relay entitled "Ready for Defense of the Motherland!" In the opinion of Lt Col S. Semenov, chief judge of the relay, the Young Army personnel acted cohesively and demonstrated a good knowledge of the fundamentals of military affairs.

Tuning of chemical and radiation reconnaissance instruments was done at the first line. The lads coped successfully with this. They were also not intimidated by negotiation of an obstacle course.

The third line--"center of chemical contamination"--was not destined to be crossed quickly by everyone. Here one has to don a protective mask and protective clothing and determine the kind of toxic chemical substance in a matter of seconds.

It is also necessary to operate in protective clothing in the next phase. The fact is, it is not so simple to give help to a "victim," put a protective mask on him and apply a tourniquet or splint if you have thick rubber gloves on your hands...

Fresh forces, the remaining portion of the team, begin action in the fifth phase. The Young Army members immediately encounter the next obstacle course. Road signs are posted at this line and workers of GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate] act as judges here. They keep a watchful eye on the actions of a bicyclist who dashes along hummocky "streets" and "intersections" overgrown with grass.

And finally the last line--disassembly and assembly of the Kalashnikov submachine-gun, throwing grenades at a target, and firing the rifle. This line is called the "DOSAAF" line here because the DOSAAF oblast and city organizations have responsibility for organizing it and outfitting it entirely with judging equipment, and their heads, K. Kirillov and V. Deryazhnyy, hardly left the site of the competition for an entire day.

The militarized relay is one of the most complex tests to which finale participants were subjected and results of the relay could have a substantial effect on the final outcome of the competitions.

The Last Battle is the Most Difficult...

The alert signal sounded at dawn. The "enemy"--the "Blue" forces--invaded "Red" territory. His advance units were halted toward morning on the Pyshma, Gornyy Shchit, Polevakoye line.

The assistance of the Young Army members was necessary. They moved toward the "enemy" with submachineguns, individual protective gear and combat engineer shovels. That is how the operation codenamed "Stone Belt" began.

...it was the final minute of artillery preparation. Yellow flares soared upward--the attack signal. The Young Army battalions commanded by military school cadets deployed into a skirmish line and rushed forward, trying not to lag behind the tanks and infantry fighting vehicles.

Two friends from the Vologda GPTU [City Vocational and Technical School]-30, two Aleksandrs, Lozyan and Lukinskiy, were in the skirmish line of the attackers. They now felt themselves to be soldiers for the first time and for the first time were experiencing the breath of battle. Lozyan was chief of staff of the Young Army battalion and already had firmly decided to become an officer. His friend was still vacillating. And perhaps it was this "battle" on Ural soil that would help him make the proper choice.

..Now the Young Army members had to hit the dirt under a hail of "enemy" fire. There was an "atomic" attack. The "enemy" simultaneously employed "chemical" weapons and several subunits had encountered "contaminated" sectors. They immediately used individual protective gear. "Enemy" helicopters appeared. One of the "Red" tanks was "set afire"--a war is not without losses...

And again came the attack signal. The "Orlenok" personnel resolutely assaulted the "Blue" strongpoint. Another effort and the Young Army battalion took the hill.

Lt Gen Avn G. Beregovoy, commander of the "Orlenok" Games; Arm Gen N. Lyashchenko, commander of the Moscow City Game; Lt Gen V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF CC, and other honored guests at the finale observed the progress of the operation from the CP. They gave approving responses about the physical conditioning of the "Orlenok" lads and their ability to act competently and cohesively in a difficult "combat" situation.

The smoke had not yet dissipated over the field, and the lads, tired but satisfied with the success, already had begun singing a lively song.

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CIVIL DEFENSE: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

In the City of Narva

MOSCOW VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA In Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 p 12

[Article by N. Korotkov, secretary of the Narva City Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "Krengol'may Undertake Greater Obligations"]

[Text] In successfully meeting their Tenth Five-Year Plan targets and implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the matters of efficiency and the quality of production output, the labor collectives of our city are also taking guidance from the directives of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev relative to the fact that "everything the people have created must be reliably protected."

Directing the implementation of civil defense measures, the party organizations of many of our city's industrial facilities have achieved quite high levels of quality in their universal mandatory program of training in protection against weapons of mass destruction in their labor collectives, they have trained nonmilitary CD formations and they are now skillfully and persistently working out solutions to engineering and technical problems.

Especially noteworthy in this connection is the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura imeni V. I. Lenin Cotton Combine, which has been a leader in socialist competition for many years now, not only with respect to its production indicators, but in civil defense as well. The conclusion of each training year here sees good results in the practical training of workers and employees and nonmilitary CD formations; the training and exercises are conducted at a high methodological level and much is being done in the way of enhancing production stability, stepping up the construction of protective facilities and developing a material training base.

The success which has been achieved is due primarily to the skillful direction of civil defense activities by the combine CD chief, O. Klushin, the attention devoted to these activities by the party committee secretary, Klyushnikov, and the active participation of the Komsomol and trade union organizations. Implementation of party decisions on civil defense is effectively monitored here. Socialist competition for the best execution of civil defense measures is organized between factories and individual shops and sections. Experienced communists head up the CD staff of the facility as a whole, as well as those of the factories and individual subdivisions, services and nonmilitary formations. K. Kotov, a reserve officer and member

of the CPSU, has been the combine's CD chief of staff for many years now. He has been able to establish good businesslike relations with the activists and enjoys the continuous support of the party organization and administration.

Of great value is the fact that this facility has been able to generate a climate among its working personnel such that decisions are reached in both production and defense matters as elements of an integrated approach, as part of an inseparable whole. The people of Krengol'mtsay have now, for example, come out as initiators of republic-wide socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress; they have undertaken greater obligations, not only in production-related activities, but in connection with further improving their civil defense program as well. Among them are the following: complete implementation of the current year's training program at a high level of quality; good preparation for the new training year; renovating the training ground and setting up new training sites; updating classroom visual training aids and maintaining existing protection structures and facilities in model condition and the construction of a new one.

We are sure that the words of this harmonious collective will not fail to correspond to its deeds. The Krengol'mtsay have called upon all national economic facilities in the Estonian SSR to make preparations for the 26th Congress a time of new successes in production and civil defense.

The Pribaltiyskaya and Estonskaya GRES are also among the leaders in socialist competition in civil defense. Just as is the case with the Krengol'mtsay manufaktura combine, these facilities have a positive record of experience with party direction and leadership of their civil defense programs. We are trying to generalize it and make it widely available to other facilities in the city, especially those in which substantial deficiencies in this area can still be identified.

The Narva bakery combine and the management of the Stroymekhanizatsiya mechanization trust, for example, frequently postpone their command-staff and specialized tactical training periods, and poor attendance at practical training exercises by workers, employees and nonmilitary formation personnel has been noted. Training for persons not engaged in production or maintenance is still unsatisfactorily organized in a number of housing-operations administrations.

None of this slips by the city party committee. Managerial and supervisory personnel from facilities which have fallen behind are heard at bureau meetings, where the causes of deficiencies are identified and steps outlined to remedy them.

At the gorkom bureau we systematically review questions related to political-education work in civil defense formations. Facility party committees have assigned the most experienced communists to political-officer positions; they provide them with direct guidance and hold briefings and seminars to provide opportunities for exchanges of experience. The CPES [Communist Party of Estonia] has recently held one of these seminars as well. We gained much useful information from presentation by the various political officers and learned about their difficulties and their needs.

I should like to speak in a little more detail about one particular political officer, a true enthusiast in this work. He is F. Aleynikov, a communist and foreman

In the Vodokanal production administration. He is an expert organizer of political educational activities for personnel of his formation, which has now turned in an outstanding performance in its specialized tactical training exercise. Filipp Demidovich helped accomplish the difficult task involved in dealing with the emergency situation in that limited amount of time not simply through the force of his word, but by personal example as well.

Preparations in the city for the 26th CPSU Congress are now in full swing. Greater obligations have been assumed in all enterprises: to achieve Tenth Five-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and higher levels of above-plan production. Based on the example set by the Krengol'mtay, competition within the civil defense system has now developed under the motto of "successfully complete the training year with high ratings and mark this important date with new successes in the effort to improve civil defense." Ten days of mass-scale civil defense activities will be devoted to this purpose. This period will come to an end on 4 October when the city holds its Civil Defense Day activities. Civil defense propaganda will be unfolding along a broad front in the course of these activities, along with presentations illustrating the experience of leading facilities. We are organizing formation competition, in which reconnaissance, rescue and other participating personnel will demonstrate good teamwork and high levels of skill.

In implementing V. I. Lenin's teachings concerning defense of the socialist fatherland, the city's communists will be participating still more actively in all civil defense activities and setting personal examples in practical training.

In the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast

Moscow VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 p 13

[Article by A. Kourov, Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast: "There's a Sovkhoz in Siberia"]

[Text] The morning of 1 April 1955 saw stretching out from Abakan toward the small volcanoes and the lake around Shira a caravan of trucks, tractors and tank trucks. The roar of the motors and the voices of the people cut through the stillness. There soon grew up from the field wagons and tents at the foot of a volcano a small town accommodating the first workers on the virgin lands. Thus began the labor history of the Borets sovkhoz, now one of the best farms, not only in Khakassiya, but in all of Krasnoyarskiy kray as well.

Where formerly there was only barren steppe without so much as a single stick of shrubbery, there now spread a settlement with a House of Culture, a general educational and a music school, a hospital, a bakery, stores, shops and motor vehicle garages. Each house now has running water, electricity, gas, a radio and a television.

Sovkhoz director for more than 20 solid years now has been Hero of Socialist Labor K. Schmidt, "our Andreich," as he is affectionately called by his fellow villagers. A communist and graduate of a communist higher educational institution, he has devoted his entire life to serving the people.

Borets sovkhoz is a highly profitable, modern operation. In the fourth year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan it has achieved its plan targets for wool by 107 percent, meat

by 104 percent, milk by 110 percent, and breeder cattle sales by 115 percent. And this in a year which the weather made an uncommonly bad one for Siberia's grain and livestock farmers. More than 200 sovkhoz workers fulfilled their Tenth Five-Year Plan quotas a year early, while over the same period of time some 50 of them achieved the equivalent of two five-year plan's worth of production.

"While in some places the young people are leaving the village, the people here are requesting to become part of the sovkhoz," the director says.

What we are speaking of here is not simply the high pay or the good living conditions guaranteed every conscientious worker, but also the attitude toward the human being and his spiritual needs.

Sovkhoz activities in connection with the military-patriotic education of its young people and improvement of its civil defense are seriously and thoroughly well organized. Here are to be found a 50-meter firing range, a museum of military and labor glory and classroom facilities for training specialists and conducting civil defense exercises.

In the course of his conversation with us, the sovkhoz director emphasized that training workers and employees in providing protection against weapons of mass destruction and military-patriotic educational activities contribute to raising the popular consciousness and tightening labor discipline. This can be observed especially on CD exercise days. For example, an integrated, area-wide exercise was recently held according to plan throughout the territory under the jurisdiction of the Borets rural soviet and involving the active participation of the entire working population.

The commander of the Red Banner Siberian Military District expressed his gratitude to sovkhoz personnel for well-organized civil defense and military-patriotic activities and presented them with a memorial gift--a dummy tank which had been part of a museum display.

On Sakhalin Island

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 pp 14-15

[Article by Ye. Knyazev: "Fighting a Cyclone"]

[Text] A cyclone sweeping over the southern part of Sakhalin had brought with it unprecedented accumulations of snow. Railroad traffic on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk - Kholmsk line had been brought to a temporary standstill. The Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk airport was not permitting any aircraft to land. Upon being alerted, the nonmilitary civil defense formations responsible for the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk section of the line and the airport immediately joined the battle with the elements.

It was especially difficult for railway personnel. For them the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk line means steep grades and declines and numerous tunnels. The wind was gusting at 30-40 meters per second. The blizzard and avalanches sliding down from the volcanos were drifting over the track and blocking the entrances to the tunnels. Visibility was poor. The snow was blinding.

It was under these conditions that crews operating snow-removal equipment had to work. They had just broken through to another station. The rotary-screw-feed machine operated by Vladimir Li was now with great difficulty making its way to the tunnel. A snowdraft was blocking the tunnel entrance. But this experienced equipment operator had the track cleared in short order. And so it went, these specialists and expert snow-removal equipment operators wresting each kilometer from the elements by force. Thanks to their efforts, traffic on this section of the rail line was soon moving again.

Aviators worked with the same skill and persistence to reopen the runways to receive flights from Khabarovsk.

"All of our formations moved immediately to accomplish the tasks assigned by the airport civil defense chief," reports CD chief of staff G. Kiselev. "It was necessary first of all quickly to remove the snow from the runway. This task was assigned to the airport services restoration group headed by N. Dronik, chief of airport services.

The snow-removal equipment was put into operation. Powerful bulldozers and rotors cleaned the landing field continuously. Air Force veteran G. Sklyar worked for many solid hours without leaving the cab of his machine. Here he is following his furious battle with the elements reporting completion of the task to comrade Dronik.

"They worked in shifts," said V. Kolach, airport services engineer and civil defense activist. "All the comrades I had taught in practical training exercises showed themselves at their best."

In the City of Ussuriysk

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 pp 14-15

[Article by N. Leonov: "How to Stimulate Students"]

[Text] A. Kostrov's observations in "Closer to Reality" concerning methods and the carefully planned conduct of instruction and training (VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA, No. 1, 1980) are most timely in my view. Generally speaking, the author is correct. Formalism and convention are indeed impermissible.

The military instructor at the rural school which the author referred to has clearly proven to be a poorly qualified teacher. Can students in rural areas really be taught methods of providing protection against weapons of mass destruction without taking the special features of the particular rural locality into account?

I would like to add some of my own observations in this connection. It is true, I teach this subject to adults in the Primorskaya School of Agricultural Administration. Middle-level kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists (agronomists, animal husbandry specialists, brigade foremen, economists, equipment operators and others) go through 1-2 months of training here to improve their qualifications. Twenty to forty hours are devoted to civil defense, depending upon their training schedule. It is important here to find out first of all where the students have undergone previous CD instruction, how training has been organized on their farms, what specific role

they play in the execution of CD measures at their own facilities and whether they have had occasion to participate in integrated, facility-wide exercises. All this, of course, helps determine the proper approach to each individual and in selecting those methodological techniques which would be most effective during the course of instruction.

I will cite a few examples from my own experience.

I was conducting training for a group of zoological-veterinary specialists on the general topic "The Effect of Weapons of Mass Destruction on Agricultural Production Facilities." In preparing for the course it became clear that for some of the students, particularly for those who still lacked sufficient knowledge of the principles underlying the organization and conduct of civil defense activities, it was difficult to work independently with the manual put out for use by school of higher agricultural education. It proved too complicated for them, for V. Kordysh and N. Allakferdiyevaya in particular. I advised them to use in their independent preparation for this instruction the more popular training manual just put out for use in secondary agricultural educational institutions and helped them acquire a copy.

I should say that all the students in this group were well prepared for the course. The course did in fact take the form of a lively discussion, the theoretical material being closely related to practical tasks actually performed on the various kolkhozes and novkhozes.

But now the effect would be entirely different if a student were to come to the course without this kind of preparation. Even under the best of circumstances much gets by them as they listen to your lectures. Practical experience demonstrates that only the living word reinforced by examples from real life and free and frank discussion with students will achieve our objective.

In one training group I had as a student T. Naumova, who showed herself at her best in the course of our practical exercises. During one of them, when we were studying the topic "Individual Protective Gear," I suggested that it would be desirable to demonstrate the procedures involved in putting on the L-1 light protective suit. Naumova went first. I have to give her credit: she executed the procedures skillfully and confidently. I made her the example. A competition developed spontaneously to see who could put on their suit better and more quickly than Naumova. This was interesting and very useful for everybody. The N. Allakhferdiyeva mentioned above proved the best at making the dust-protective cloth mask.

It is frequently necessary to involve the students themselves--the best trained and prepared and most experienced, of course--in the conduct of training. N. Prokopenko, a construction project CD chief of staff, for example, was taking my course as a member of a group of land-improvement specialists. I knew that in the opinion of those who had had a look at it that he had developed a good civil defense plan. Instruction on this topic was just then coming up on the schedule. So together comrade Prokopenko and I tried to think through as thoroughly as possible the best way to organize this segment of instruction. He brought his plan to school. We hung his charts and diagrams on display stands and spread the various textual materials out on tables in the classroom in such a fashion as to allow all the students to familiarize themselves with them. In the role of active instructor

In this instance was the chief of staff himself, the one who had actually prepared all this material. He not only shared with the group the practical experience he had accumulated in the course of his work, but he also taught the group the best way to prepare the best, the highest quality plans for the civil defense program for an agricultural facility. Comrade Prokopenko was asked many questions. Almost all the students in the group made notes in their notebooks and copied the charts and diagrams that most appealed to them. They all knew that all this would be of use to them when they returned to their own facilities following their training.

So as we can see, the incorporation of advanced experience into the training process also helps stimulate students. I try to employ similar methodological techniques at every opportunity.

There are occasions when instruction has to be begun before all members of a group have arrived. This in particular is what occurred with a group of sovkhos division directors. P. Annenkov, N. Tret'yakov and I. Posdeyev came late and missed several sessions of instruction. I had to work with these comrades separately so they could catch up on what they had missed. And they in fact soon caught up with the rest of the group and demonstrated thorough knowledge in the final-examination period.

The instructional staff, and I as an individual teacher, maintain the closest of contacts with the CD staffs of both Ussuriyskly rayon and the city of Ussuriysk and with the personnel running the city's various CD courses. They render us a great deal of methodological assistance, keep us abreast of all new developments within the civil defense system and personnel from these staffs and courses frequently provide our students with instruction on various topics.

The material training base our school has developed of course contributes substantially to the effective accomplishment of our training program. The civil defense training facility, with its visual aids, instruments and other training equipment, is also provided with a model of an agricultural unit with its various population centers and fields. This is of assistance in conducting practical exercises in the accomplishment of operations under the various conditions which can be created on the model.

We are also achieving success in our personnel training program through the organization of activities outside of our regular periods of instruction. We hold periodic group and individual consultations on the most difficult problems. No fewer than 3-4 times a year we organize film presentations for training groups to the end of expanding our students' horizons. We also present lectures, following which, as a rule, we show motion pictures on civil defense in the rural environment. Educational training films are also shown during the course of instruction.

We use newspapers and magazines to help publicize and disseminate advanced experience. Not too long ago VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA carried a story about the medical aid team girls from our Sergeyevskly sovkhos who participated in the all-Russian rural team competition. All our students read the article with great interest. A few days later, a colorful poster taking this material as a basis was to be found in our CD classroom.

I would like to emphasize in conclusion that problems in training and educational methods should lie at the center of attention of all civil defense instructors.

Medical Aid Team Training

Moscow VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 p 16

[Article by Z. Derevleva, medical aid team competition judge: "Why Medical Aid Teams Are Penalized"]

[Text] The readiness of medical aid teams to operate within centers of infectious diseases is normally realistically tested during the course of civil defense training exercises and at various levels of competition. I have had more than one occasion to serve as senior judge in such a practice center and, to my great disappointment, to observe medical aid team women making the very same mistakes. Their performances clearly reflect the omissions and deficiencies in the work of those physicians engaged in the training of our medical-aid formations. What does this indicate? It indicates first of all the need for special training for the medical personnel themselves and for them to be subject to uniform requirements. It would also be desirable to legalize the presence of physicians during critiques of competition results, a practice still far from being universally adopted.

What are the most common mistakes made by medical-aid team women in a center of infectious disease? The primary mistake they make is a failure to develop sufficient knowledge of individual protective measures. There have been instances in which medical aid team women have entered a center of infectious disease without completely protecting themselves. They leave hair uncovered and unprotected, for example, in putting on the GP-4u gas mask (the hair should be covered with a hood, not with a beret); instead of a gas mask, they put on a simple cotton-gauze sling mask without protecting their eyes, or a kerchief which is not of the proper size. Judges consider all these things really gross errors, for which a medical aid team would receive penalty points. But not only that, medical aid team women sometimes attempt to dispute the judges' decision; time then has to be wasted explaining what is meant by individual protection in a center of infectious disease.

Recent competitions have begun to see evaluation of the leader's performance before his team is sent into the disease-stricken area. He is unfortunately far from always checking the condition and working order of the team members' individual protective gear. This indicates that personnel training programs have failed to focus the members' attention on the need for strict verification of protective measures, which amounts to a serious omission on the part of training instructors.

It would be to advantage in my view to introduce a test of ability to put on and remove the special protective suit. Upon being designated by a judge, this skill could be demonstrated by one or two medical aid team women.

Facility CD staffs could concern themselves more seriously with the matter of the outfitting of competition participants. Complete and reliable protection must be insured against quarantined infections, which requires the availability (even though they may not be an organizational supply item) of coveralls with hoods or large kerchiefs. No small number of mistakes are made in the process of taking external

environmental samples and sending them to the laboratory. People forget, for example, that there are sterile stoppers in the reservoirs prepared for competition participants. The stopper should be removed before taking a sample of water from a water line or well; it is not to be submerged together with the bottle. The bottles, along with the container in which they are to be taken for analysis, should first be disinfected externally and the reservoirs then closed after removing the waxed paper from the stoppers. This sequence of procedures is mandatory; any departure from it means that the sample sent in for analysis will have been recontaminated.

Rather than 500 g of water in their half-liter bottle, medical aid team women will very often take only 200-300 g, or only 10-20 g of loose, dry material instead of 50 g. Laboratories cannot work with samples sent in in such small quantities.

Accompanying documentation (directions) is not always accurately prepared. But it is upon all this that in the meantime depends a prompt identification of the type of pathogen involved, as well as an accurate determination of the limits of the infected area. Only slight irregularities, together with those that we have mentioned, can affect evaluation of the total situation, which under actual conditions would entail a number of complications.

Mistakes are also made in the course of final disinfection. What forms do these errors take? For one thing, not one team member, but rather an entire group, will enter a residence in which infection is suspected. This is a clear violation of the rules. The result is that not only do things removed from the residence have to be sent for disinfection, but all the people working in it have then to change their protective suits. The question then arises of who is there left to do any more work. Medical aid team women do not always know how properly to fill out the paperwork required before sending the things in to the disinfection chamber. The bags containing these articles must be tagged and the tag numbers then recorded. Keeping proper records is very important, especially in the case of a large number of articles, in order to be able to know from where and what is to be sent for disinfection.

Judges look for two things as competition participants make the round of a farm or residence. Let us assume that no sick were found on the first visit to a residence. This by no means indicates that the place no longer requires monitoring; it should be visited again. Participants are tested on their ability to question residents and to hold discussions with them to provide information and instruction on health-related matters. Trainees therefore need to have explained to them the difference between their initial and follow-up visits, the proper sequence of questioning and for all further action. The first visit should include the preparation of a list of all members of a family with an indication of the senior resident member. The team member should instruct residents on how to keep a temperature record, require preparation of cotton gauze sling masks for everyone and timely notification of a member of the family who has fallen ill, instruct residents on how to isolate a victim, give proper attention to individual protection, limit contact with a victim, perform daily disinfection and so forth.

But what happens during competition? A medical aid team woman will knock on the door of a residence and, failing to determine while still outside whether there are any ill at this location, walk right in, for which she immediately receives penalty

points. She has in fact acted improperly, since she has now to change her mask and special protective clothing or disinfect them. This prolongs the time required to inspect a farm or household, team members suffering unnecessary losses in the process.

Medical aid team members do not always properly prepare forms for special information on a victim concerning basic warning symptoms for classification purposes, and they frequently write his surname illegibly.

The errors medical aid team members make in the course of executing practical procedures are, as a rule, repeated by them in tests of their theoretical knowledge. It is an unfortunate fact that far from all of them have a clear idea of what is meant by partial, or selective, and complete decontamination; the difference between quarantine and observation; how to exterminate insects and rats or the primary characteristics distinguishing a center of infectious disease from other types of centers.

According to the Statute on Competitions currently in effect, the time required to perform operations within this center is not taken into consideration. But to no apparent purpose. The performance of our medical aid team personnel (druzhinnitsy) would then be more disciplined and efficient. When we figure up the final results at a competition critique, we always emphasize less conventionality, devoting more attention to practical activities and mastering basic skills.

In a Moscow School

MOSCOW VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 pp 4, 17

[Article by A. Chernykh: "One School's Civil Defense Day"]

[Text] It's Civil Defense Day in Moscow's School 846. The children have been looking forward to it with impatience; they have been getting ready for it for half a year now. The whole school has participated in the preparations. The Komsomol and Pioneer organizations have also made no small contribution. They were especially involved in preparing CD classroom equipment and providing the facility with colorful arrangements and decorations.

At exactly 11 o'clock, the entire school formed into a formal opening line formation around the school gymnasium. The students were addressed by the school's director, M. Tsepelev; N. Mednikov, rayon CD course instructor, civil defense veterans and former front-line troops. They spoke about CD Day and its schedule of activities and about how important it is for each student to know how to protect against modern weapons as well as how to use them himself.

That concluded the formal opening. The schedule of further activities included instruction, training exercises and competition. School formations and students of both the upper and lower grades demonstrate their skills in the course of these activities. None wants to embarrass his teachers or the school's military instructor, Leonid Ivanovich Popov, who have put forth no small effort to insure that this day's activities are both interesting and instructive.

Civil defense instruction was organized for most classes. By how carefully, almost flawlessly, the student's answered their teachers' questions it was possible to tell that they had been studying enthusiastically and had acquired a solid knowledge of the subject. Following each question dozens of hands reach out toward the instructor, who then has a hard time deciding whom to call on.

"Borisenko Yura," the teacher calls out to student 5 of class A. "Please tell us what means of mass-scale, collective protection you know."

The class quieted down in anticipation of the answer. The most impatient were already raising their hands hoping to add to what their comrade would say. But Yura's answer was correct and complete.

At the same time, pupils of the second through the fourth grades were making a careful study of individual protective means, practicing putting on the child's gas mask and demonstrating their ability to use the cotton-gauze sling mask. They also viewed civil defense films and film strips.

While the younger children were mastering the "ABCs" of civil defense, pupils in the higher grades were working on the more complex procedures involved in using protective clothing and the instruments used in radiation and chemical reconnaissance and radiation monitoring and testing their ability to meet practical norm requirements. The medical aid team girls performed in an especially outstanding manner. V. Sidorenko, senior nurse of the school's medical aid center, remarked as follows about them:

"The girls performed their first aid procedures so skillfully that there was nothing for us to do but observe and enjoy."

Then, unexpectedly, the air alert warning sounded. The pupils proceeded in a well organized fashion to their shelter facility. Their actions indicated that they had good knowledge of the CD warning signals and did not loose their heads at the critical moment.

But the children were looking forward most of all, of course, to the quiz game. Participants comprised a team [komanda] of the best trained and prepared pupils from each group [otryad]. The others rooted as fans from the sidelines. The age and knowledge of the participants were taken into consideration in in composing the questions used in the quiz.

Beginning with the very first hour of training, everything happening in the school that day was reported in bulletins which regularly appeared on the display board. Children reading them could obtain information on the day's events and the results being achieved by their comrades.

Then it came time for the final tally. Prizes, commemorative souvenirs and certificates of merit were presented. By instruction of the school's director, appreciation was expressed to all the many participants. But the most important thing was what the pupils had gotten out of the day's activities--more solid knowledge and improved skills. And then something else, too: the children felt that they had been participants in a great and serious task.

In Omskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 pp 18-19

[Article by M. Shapran: "On a Prizewinning Course"]

[Text] The medical aid team of the Omichka specialized greenhouse-hotbed production association is one of the best in the Russian federation. Team leader for the eleventh year in a row now is the communist Nina Georgiyevna Borisenko.

Nina Georgiyevna passed the entrance and hurried home to her family. She thought of her husband and sons. But then her thoughts returned to the concerns associated with the medical aid team, which was getting ready for the competition in Moscow. Had everything been thought of, was everything ready for the trip? And then how was she, the team leader, to leave the production operation, if only for a few days? The fact was, she had 40 women under her tending 3-plus hectares of greenhouses. Had she given her temporary replacement all necessary instructions?

The day of the team's departure was a busy one. It was only when she saw the last light of her own native city flash past the window of their car that Nina Georgiyevna went into the compartment, dropped with exhaustion onto her berth and sighed: "We're on our way... I don't even believe it..."

"And now everybody get some rest! Get your strength back by morning," she instructed.

But sleep wouldn't come: just think, they were going to the capital to defend the honor of Omskaya oblast in competition for Russian Federation rural medical aid teams!

Many years of hard work had won them the right to this trip. Borisenko herself had become a medical aid member [sandrughinitsa] back in 1968 when she had first come to the Omichka association. While performing as a leading production worker, she was simultaneously studying in the evening division of the agricultural tekhnikum. A year later she was leading a group on the medical aid team; within another year she had become team leader. At that time the party committee had said to her, a young communist:

"Consider this assignment a most important party responsibility."

With the change in leaders came changes in team personnel as well. It is, in fact, true that it was not a very good time to change leaders, what with the rayon competition coming up. There were sceptics who suggested that the team not even enter the competition, but Borisenko objected categorically, declaring:

"Don't forget that every one of our new people have studied at school or a tekhnikum, and of course they have some idea of the methods and procedures involved in giving first aid. So there's reason to get discouraged."

"Leader Borisenko is right," Raisa Semenova Alferova, head of the public health center, agreed supportingly. "We'll simply train more often and help the new members develop the solid skills they need."

So they stayed for training at the end of their work shift; they took advantage of every opportunity, sometimes even using their days off.

The association civil defense staff was preparing a special tactical training exercise for the facility's rescue team. When she heard about it, Borisenko suggested:

"Maybe we could participate, too. That would help our medical aid team prepare better for the rayon competition."

"Good idea!" the chief of staff declared approvingly. "Let's go see the civil defense chief about it."

Petr Pavlovich Likhodid, the association's general director, agreed with this sensible suggestion and ordered a change in the plan for the exercise and in the personnel to participate in it."

Nina Georgievna's medical aid team took one of the three prize-winning places in the rayon competition. As early as the following year it was in first place.

But the team's restless leader wasn't satisfied with that. No matter that the team had won first place in the rayon competition; it had still made mistakes, and she, as team leader, was not always correcting them in time. How had it been possible, for example, that they had simply led this "seriously wounded victim" out and not carried him out on a stretcher? The fact was, this was a basic violation of the rules governing the transportation of victims. Or then there was the second unit (avenging) destroying sterility in applying dressings. In a word, the judges had been entirely justified in penalizing the team.

Together with the head of the public health center, she analyzed these mistakes again and again and then went over them in detail with the members of her medical aid team so they would not repeat them in the future. It was decided that in the new training year they would meet for training and practice at least once a week.

In one occasion, after checking with the members of the team, Borisenko asked the head of the public health center about involving the girls in duties performed in the in-patient care facilities. Raisa Semenova then checked with the people in charge of one of the oblast center's medical treatment units and obtained an agreement to the idea. N. P. Kosenkova, head of the wound center, directed this practice.

In caring for these patients, the girls learned a lot from the doctors, nurses and experienced attendants. Within their own enterprises they became more active in assisting medical personnel with health and sanitary and various preventive measures, monitored sanitary conditions in the public dining facilities, canteens and general-purpose and common-use areas and held discussions with personnel on various medical topics.

As was to be expected, all this raised the team's level of readiness. In 1976 it won in a competition; the following year it took the top prize in a televised local competition and was then given the honor of representing Omakaya Oblast in zonal medical aid team competition in Irkutsk.

...And now a train was speeding them to Moscow for the all-Russian rural medical aid team competition. Travelling with formation veterans L. Pavlenko, V. Gorbunova, N. Fateyeva and V. Shkabrina were no few team members--G. Petrova, N. Makurina and others.

To the clatter of the car's wheels, Nina Georgiyevna recalled the persistence and steadfastness with which they had prepared for this trip. The association's civil defense chief of staff, N. Kravchin, and specialists from the rayon and oblast Red Cross Society committees had held training for them in addition to the head of the public health center. The medical aid team girls had also learned much that was both interesting and instructive during this period from conversations with former front-line soldiers S. Munareva, I. Kirillov and B. Burkov and party committee secretary A. Luchin.

Moscow greeted them with a pouring rain. It rained the whole time all the medical aid team girls, who had come from all parts of the Russian Federation, were readying their and their instruments and equipment and their leaders were familiarizing themselves with the training site on which they would be competing.

Returning from her reconnaissance, Borisenko reported:

"The drawing has us going first."

The girls suddenly lost heart: it isn't easy to go first, particularly in an unfamiliar place. But then Galina Osadchaya, the team's political instructor, got up:

"What's so bad about opening the competition, leading the opening procession and being first up onto the platform? I think it's a great honor."

A half-hour later the first information bulletin, put out by the political instructor and the team leader, had made its appearance and was being passed around. Its brief, handwritten notes combined the call: "To Victory in the Competition!"

Team leaders were tested first. The judges unanimously gave Borisenko's answers to all the questions the highest rating. Following the example of their leader, the team's political instructor, G. Osadchaya, unit leader V. Shkabrina and team member T. Beday all performed outstandingly in individual competition.

The whole team joined the effort the next day. The annoying rain was now coming down in a fine drizzle. Fifteen "victims" had to be found in a center of "nuclear destruction" and administered first aid. Making competent, sensible decisions, the Omichka girls worked quickly and in a well-coordinated manner right from the very beginning. If one of the units encountered difficulties, the team leader hurried to help it. The team put forth its maximum effort in the other competition centers as well.

The competition schedule also included a review of amateur artistic numbers. The composition presented by the Omichka girls on the theme "The Medical Aid Team At Work" won the enthusiastic approval of the overflow crowd in the hall.

The four strenuous days were over and all the anxieties and worries behind them. The time had now come for the formal closing ceremony of the competition. The medical aid team girls were greeted by representatives of the RSFSR civil defense staff, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, the ministries of public health and agriculture and of the Komsomol Central Committee. The music blared, and the camera shutters clicked.

"Third place has been awarded to the medical aid team from the Omichka special green-house-hothed production association."

To the applause of the audience, the team leader and political instructor stepped briskly to the platform. They returned to the formation with their awards--certificates of merit, banners and a crystal cup. The personal success achieved by N. Bortsenko was also noted: she was presented a commemorative banner and an inscribed wrist watch.

Some time has now passed since these events, but the girls on the medical aid team still gather every week as before for training and exercises and participate in special tactical exercises together with other facility nonmilitary formations. They are also active in providing assistance to medical personnel; they are especially strict in monitoring observance of rules governing the handling of toxic chemicals; and they are always ready to provide any emergency assistance required. In an effort headed by their team leader, team members have held discussions in all the shops on Blood Donor's Day on the importance of giving blood; they put out special bulletins, and Ye. Inakova, I. Pavlenko, N. Makurina, among others, were first in giving blood without compensation. Some 200 other greenhouse workers followed their example.

The team's socialist obligations for 1980 include the following: "Look upon the team's work as the discharge of a patriotic duty to the motherland, and spare to this end no effort, no energies, no free time."

led by the communist Nina Bortsenko, these medical aid team girls are fulfilling their obligation with honor.

In the National School System

Slavoy VYEVENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 pp 18-19

[Article: "At the August Pedagogical Council"]

[Text] In implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, "Further Improving the Training and Education of General Educational School Students and their Preparation for Vocational Work," our public educational bodies and pedagogical collectives have intensified their efforts to instill in students a feeling of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and to develop in our younger boys and girls the high qualities of a builder of communism and defender of the socialist motherland. Civil defense training also contributes to this to a certain extent.

Beginning this year, upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Education of the USSR, a discussion of questions connected with training students to protect against weapons of mass destruction will take its place on the agendas of the August teachers' conferences (meetings) along with all the other items on their programs. This will make it possible to insure a wide-ranging exchange of views between public educational personnel and representatives of CD staffs and courses and to extend propaganda of advanced experience accumulated in teaching civil defense in the schools.

There have recently been seen increased skills demonstrated by military instructors and teachers involved in civil defense training, greater progress and improved performance on the part of students and a strengthening of the material training base. CD staffs and organs of public education have taken steps to improve the quality of the course preparation of civil defense instructors. Work has been completed on development of a complete set of instructional-methods manuals and visual aids for use in the 2d, 5th and 9th grades. The first steps have been taken in accumulating advanced practical experience in civil defense instruction and propaganda in the supporting model schools.

Much has been accomplished in the Ukraine, in Latvia and Georgia, Moscow and Moskovskaya, Saratovskaya and other oblasts of the Russian Federation and in Minskaya Oblast in the Belorussian SSR in the way of improving the training process and the instructional methods and procedures employed. A number of schools in Moscow, Leningrad and Odesskaya and Vladimirskaia Oblasts have held successful civil defense demonstration days. Also active in the effort to propagandize advanced experience are the Moscow City and Permskaya and Khmel'nitskaya Oblast advanced teacher training institutes.

All positive aspects of the practical experience accumulated during recent years in the way of preparing our schools and training our young students to protect against weapons of mass destruction should be thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed at our teachers' conferences. Ways to achieve further improvement of the training process have also to be outlined.

Attention during the new training year should be focused on the qualitative side of the training process, the objective to be to impart thorough knowledge and solid skills to all students. Primary emphasis should be placed in this regard on the development of skill in performance of required practical procedures. That in some schools practical instruction and training in the use of individual and collective means of protection are occasionally set aside in favor of simply showing films and posters cannot be tolerated. Attention should be directed in this connection to the fact that the Ministry of Education of the USSR has recommended that practical civil defense training be conducted outside of class in the 2d, 3d and 4th grades with the objective in view of reinforcing the skills acquired in the course of classroom instruction.

Of vital importance in instructing students in the employment of various means and methods of providing protection is the political-ideological, moral and psychological orientation of the instruction, which is not simply to develop skills, but also to instill in each student confidence in the reliability of available means of protection and discipline and to educate them in a spirit of comradeship and mutual assistance. The updated civil defense program provides this orientation.

Improving the quality of our schools' CD instruction would be impossible without at the same time further improving the course preparation of our CD instructors. Beginning this training year, as is generally known, school military instructors will also be receiving CD course instruction. Staff and course personnel, as well as our organs of public education should give careful consideration to the matter of determining the time to be devoted to their training.

Nor should August conference participants loose sight of questions associated with the training and preparation of schools as national economic facilities (the training of directing and supervisory personnel and nonmilitary formations and conduct of practical staff training and integrated practical exercises). Particular attention should be devoted to holding training exercises together with a group of schools and jointly with sponsoring enterprises.

Improving the quality of the training process also depends on a further improvement in our schools' material CD training base, above all on providing them with programs, training manuals and visual aids and organizational equipment. Considerably more attention should be devoted to the preparation of models, display stands and the simplest visual aids by the students themselves under the supervision of their instructors.

A sponsor's training facilities should be more extensively utilized. Training and instruction conducted in the training facilities and shelters and on the CD training sites of sponsoring enterprises make it possible to provide clearer instruction concerning means of protection against modern-day weapons, to work through practical procedures more carefully, to familiarize students with civil defense measures taken at national economic facilities and to convince them of the reliability of the protective measures our country is taking. It should be added that such instruction, which assumes a familiarity with one enterprise or another, also contributes to a certain extent to the vocational orientation of our students.

This is far from constituting an exhaustive enumeration of matters which should be subjects of serious discussion.

Practical-scientific CD conferences and discussion of these problems by councils of public education organs and the pedagogical councils of educational institutions will also help substantially improve the training of our students in protection against weapons of mass destruction.

Livestock Protection Discussed

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 p 20

[Article by V. Il'In, Doctor of Biological Sciences: "Aid to Animal Victims"]

[Text] Livestock may be protected from weapons of mass destruction by sheltering them in well-equipped facilities and livestock barns, as well as through the use of chemical and biological preparations. The last two methods referred to are employed for prophylaxis to prevent livestock from developing disorders resulting from radiation sickness or infection. As a rule, prophylactic measures are employed prior to the effect of radiation or infectious disease-carrying agents. Medicines are used against toxic substances.

Infectious diseases are prevented by prophylactic inoculations of specific biological vaccine preparations (vaccination or immunization). There is a specific vaccine to be used against each infectious disease. Following inoculation, an animal develops a nonsusceptibility (immunity) to the given infectious disease. It develops the same kind of nonsusceptibility to most infectious diseases after contracting them under natural conditions.

The period of nonsusceptibility following vaccination is not the same for all infectious diseases. In the case of some diseases this period lasts several years (cattle plague, for example, following inoculation with LT [expansion unavailable] vaccine), while for only a few months in that of hoof-and-mouth disease, Siberian plague and other diseases.

A program of planned annual prophylactic livestock inoculation is implemented in regions unfavorable with respect to certain infectious diseases. But it is virtually impossible to tell ahead of time what infectious disease carrier an enemy will employ.

Prophylaxis is the form of special chemical preparations--radioprotectors--is employed to prevent livestock from being stricken with acute radiation sickness and dying from the effects of radiation. These protectors are injected into the muscle or under the skin or administered orally depending upon the type, age and body mass of the animal involved.

The primary shortcoming of protectors consists in the fact that they must be administered to each animal several minutes or hours prior to their exposure to radiation. The problem is that there would be only a short time available to perform this procedure. But if protectors could be developed which acted in the form of an aerosol, it would be a comparatively quick and easy matter to apply them through the use of generators.

Medical treatment to save livestock with radiation sickness, intoxication or infectious disease is looked at in veterinary practice from the economic point of view as well. If it would be uneconomical, just as in a case in which there would be nothing to treat an animal with and it would therefore die, it would be to advantage to kill it and then use it for meat or the production of industrial products (meat-and-bone meal, industrial fat etc.). But diseased animals, or animals suspected of being diseased, have sometimes to be destroyed and then buried or burned (glanders, melioidosis, African swine fever, tularemia and several other especially dangerous infectious diseases).

Kolkhozes on which areas have been contaminated will immediately put a quarantine into effect (strictly isolate the contaminated territory) even before identification has been made of the type of infectious disease carrier the enemy is using. They then proceed with general anti-epizootic measures: they take samples and send them to a laboratory for analysis, move livestock into stables without allowing the different groups of animals to come in contact with another, conduct a thorough veterinary examination of the entire livestock population, locate the corpses of dead animals for diagnostic purposes and disinfect the ground, livestock barns and unprotected feed.

After the type of pathogen involved has been identified, the specific serums and antibiotics required to treat diseased animals and animals suspected of disease are then administered in accordance with corresponding instructions. Each serum is specific only for a certain disease. It is not effective in the case of another disease. Such serums are available in particular against Siberian plague, smallpox and swine erysipelas, botulism and a number of other infectious diseases. Antibiotics are administered to treat livestock with brucellosis and hoof-and-mouth disease.

Antidotes (antitoxins) are employed as medicinal preparations in the treatment of intoxicated animals. Phospholitin or atropin are used to treat animals intoxicated by nerve-paralyzing organophosphorus toxins (sarin, soman, V-gas). But atropine is inconvenient in veterinary practice, since it has to be injected taking the mass, age and type of animal into consideration. It is better to use phospholitin mixed with a preparation of TMB-4. These are prepared separately in sterile distilled or boiled water and then mixed 1.5 parts 75% phospholitin and 1 part 20% TMB-4. The mixture is injected into the muscle in the following doses: 1.5 ml for mature horses, cattle, buffalo and other animals; 4 ml for young animals; 2.5 ml for mature swine; 0.6 ml for young pigs; 1 ml for mature sheep and 0.2 ml for lambs. Virtually no other treatment is employed in this instance. Recovery begins after 3-5 days.

In case of intoxication by hydrocyanic acid, amyl nitrite should be applied as quickly as possible by pouring it over the mucous membrane of the nose (10-20 ml for large animals, 0.5 ml for small animals). This antidote works quickly. Following this procedure, a slow acting antidote should be injected into the vein in the form of two solutions: 1% methylene blue prepared in a 25% solution of glucose and, without withdrawing the needle from the vein, 30% sodium thiosulfate (hyposulfite). The dosage for large animals would be 100-200 ml each, 10-20 ml for small animals.

The antidote for Lewisite. Intoxication is a 10% solution of unithiol in 5% glucose administered by intravenous or hypodermic injection. The dosage is 150 ml for each large animal, 35 ml for a young animal, 15 ml for sheep and swine (4 times the first day, 3 times the second day and twice a day on the third through the fifth days).

In case of phosgene poisoning, steps are taken to prevent the development of emphysema (bleeding up to 1 percent of body mass and intravenous injection of normal doses of a 10 percent calcium chloride solution).

In skin areas burned by mustard gas should be applied dressings with a 2 percent chloramphenicol solution and then with penicillin ointment or reversible sulfanilimide emulsion. A 30 percent solution of sodium thiosulfate is administered internally to reduce the resorbitive effect.

No purpose is served by treating animals which have developed serious or extremely serious radiation sickness, and these are slaughtered. Exceptions may be made in individual cases for highly productive and valuable breeding stock. But the treatment would be prolonged, full productivity would not be regained following clinical recovery and offspring may manifest negative genetic effects.

Livestock with only mild cases of radiation sickness require only good care and housing, full-value feeding and veterinary observation. If the condition of an animal worsens, the appropriate medicines may be administered.

Animals with moderately serious cases of radiation sickness are, on the whole, also subject to treatment, which should be integrated in nature and oriented toward preventing infectious complications and normalizing the functions of blood formation, of the circulatory and digestive organs and of the endocrine and central nervous systems. The various medicines are administered taking into consideration the course of the disease and the general condition of the organism. Special attention is focused on vitamin therapy (vitamins B₁₂, P, C, K), which normalizes blood formation

and strengthens blood capillary walls. Prescribed for the prevention of infectious complications are antibiotics effective over a broad spectrum (bicillin-3 or 5, tetracyclines and feed-mixed antibiotics) and antitoxins (preferably Dimedrol) in normal doses. It is important that sick animals be properly housed and fed. Their ration should include good-quality, full-value feed: leguminous or mixed-grass hay, hay forage, good silage, ground root crops, bran, crushed grain, grass meal and mineral additives. Astringents are also administered.

Helping in the case of internal contamination to reduce absorption of radioactive substances into the blood and to remove them from the intestines are adsobar (trans-literated), wood or animal charcoal or kaolin mixed with water) followed by the administration of saline purgative preparations (Glauber's salt). The use of potassium iodide may be used to reduce accumulations of radioactive iodine in the thyroid gland (2.5 g for large, 0.25 g for small animals). Special preparations called complexones are prescribed to remove radioisotopes which have been absorbed by body tissues.

An efficient organization on every farm of prophylactic and therapeutic measures is therefore necessary to save livestock under conditions of their mass-scale intoxication by radiation, toxins and biological agents.

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RULES, REGULATIONS FOR SERVICEMEN

Per Diem, Quartering Allowances

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 7, Jul 80 p 23

[Article by Col Justice Yu. Starosadchev (USSR Defense Ministry Central Financial Directorate)]

[Text] A tour by a serviceman on the instructions of the commander or officer in charge for a certain period of time to perform an official assignment away from the location of the permanent or temporary quartering of the military unit in which the serviceman is serving is considered temporary detached service.

The maximum duration of detached service has been set for all instances at no more than 30 days, and the length of time may be extended by no more than 10 days with the authorization of the commander or officer in charge who assigned the detached service. The duration of detached service in higher-ranking military units, establishments, enterprises and organizations is extended here only with the authorization of their commanders and officers in charge.

As before, servicemen's detached service in higher staffs and directorates is limited to a period of 5 days with an extension in exceptional cases of no more than 5 days with the written authorization of the corresponding officials.

The duration of the detached service is computed from the number of days spent in detached service, not including rest days and holidays. Time spent en route to the location of the detached service and back is not included in the maximum duration of the detached service.

The day of departure of the train, bus or other means of transport from the point where the serviceman on detached duty serves permanently is considered the day of departure for the detached service, and the day the said transport reaches the point of permanent service is considered the day of arrival. The current day is considered the day of departure when the transport departs up to 2400 hours, and the next day from 0001 hours and later. The day of arrival for the detached service and the day of the return therefrom are determined in accordance with local time.

The time the serviceman spends at the location of the detached service is determined by the notations in the detached service written orders concerning the day of arrival for and day of departure from the detached service.

To cover personal expenditure during the detached service the servicemen are paid per diem and quartering allowances, and the cost of the return journey to the location of the detached service is also paid for. Career servicemen, shore-based and sea-going warrant officers and officers are paid a per diem allowance of R2.60 per day of detached service, irrespective of whether the serviceman has been sent to an urban or rural locality. A per diem allowance of R3.50 is paid for detached service in regions of the Far North and equivalent localities and also in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy kraya and Amurskaya Oblast.

Per diem allowances are also paid in accordance with the same norms for the time spent by the serviceman on the travel line to the place of the detached service and back, including the time spent in delays en route for which he is not responsible and for the time spent in transfers en route. The fact of a delay en route must be certified by officials of the military communications authorities or the camp commanders and, if these are absent, by the station, landing stage or airport chiefs.

In accordance with the rules in effect previously, the day of the departure for the detached service and the day of the return therefrom were counted together as one day in computing the per diem allowance. In accordance with the new regulations, a per diem allowance is paid for each of these days.

Expenditure on renting accommodations in the area of the detached service is reimbursed the servicemen on the basis of the paid-up hotel and hostel bills, but by no more than 84 per day for detached service in Moscow, Leningrad and the union republic capitals and by up to R3 per day for detached service in other of our country's population centers. Expenditure on renting accommodations is not reimbursed if the serviceman has been granted accommodations at the place of detached service free of charge. In the event of the nonsubmittal of paid-up bills and given notations in the detached service written orders concerning the nonprovision to the person on detached service of accommodations free of charge, the servicemen are reimbursed expenditure on renting accommodations up to R1 in Moscow, Leningrad and the union republic capitals, up to 70 kopecks in cities of republic, kray, oblast and okrug jurisdiction and up to 50 kopecks per day in other centers of population.

Per diem allowances are not paid to servicemen on detached service in a locality whence with respect to transport communications conditions and the nature of their official duties it is possible for them to return daily to their permanent residence, while expenditure on renting accommodations is reimbursed in the general procedure.

In addition to the payment for hotel rooms the servicemen on detached service may also be reimbursed additional services for a fee offered in the hotels (use of refrigerator, television and so forth), but on condition that the cost of these services together with the cost of the hotel room does not exceed the maximum expenditure on renting accommodations determined for the corresponding center of population on the strength of the paid-up hotel bills.

1974(87) "Znamenets," 1980

Travel Pay

Moscow ZNAMENETS in Russian No 7, Jul 80 p 23

Article by col. Yu. Mikhayev (USSR Defense Ministry Military Communications Central Directorate)

[Text] Travel of shore-based and sea-going warrant officers and career servicemen to the place of detached service and back is paid for in accordance with the established norms on the strength of travel papers, but not more than the cost of travel in a carriage car (compartment) with unconditioned seats by rail; in third-class cabins on ships of the maritime fleet; in second-class berths on ships of the river fleet; and the cost of travel on public transport (other than taxis) on highways and dirt roads. The cost of a coach-class ticket is reimbursed upon the use of air transport on authorized occasions.

The shore-based and sea-going warrant officers and career servicemen are also reimbursed expenditure on travel by motor transport (other than taxis) to a railroad station, landing stage or airfield if they are situated beyond the precincts of a center of population. Expenditure on services connected with the reservation of travel papers (commission) and on the use of linen en route is reimbursed the servicemen upon submittal of the corresponding papers corroborating this expenditure.

Prior to their departure for detached service, the shore-based and sea-going warrant officers and career servicemen are given a cash advance up to the amounts to be paid on travel and other expenditure. Within 3 days of their return from detached service they are obliged to present a cash-advance account, including an account of the amounts spent on travel. Papers pertaining to actual travel expenditure are appended to the cash-advance account.

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Military Dress

Moscow: ZNAMENETS in Russian No 8, Aug 80 p 26

(Article by Lt Gen V. Serykh, commandant of the city of Moscow: "High Honor")

[Text] Being a defender of the motherland has long been considered a man's highest value. A military man always catches the eye by his order of dress and dashing bearing. The illustrious traditions of the Russian Army, developed down the ages, have acquired new content in the years of Soviet power, when the army has become a truly popular army.

The USSR Armed Forces' rules of administration within the unit (article 41) require the servicemen to constantly set an example of high culture, modesty and self-control, strictly observe the requirements of communist morals and conduct themselves with dignity in public and on the street. The servicemen's neat outward appearance and their strict observance of the established order of dress are very important here.

Wearing the military uniform with dignity has become a good tradition in the units and subunits of the Moscow Garrison. While on leave, the absolute majority of soldiers and sergeants always appears neat and dashing. This evokes in Soviet people a feeling of sympathy toward the young men to whom the motherland has entrusted the defense of its sacred borders.

The basis of the soldiers' exemplary conduct outside of the unit is their high political awareness, to which the systematic explanatory work performed by the commanders and political workers in the subunits contributes. Considerable credit here is due the junior commanders--the warrant officers and sergeants--who are performing their call of duty conscientiously.

Warrant Officer Gennadiy Petrovich Sergeyev is well known to the Moscow Commandant's Staff. Twenty years he has served as company master sergeant in one of the district's units. He not only displays concern for his outward appearance and unswervingly observes the regulations of wearing the order of dress and saluting but also familiarizes the personnel with army culture and teaches performance efficiency, the strictest observance of the unit regimen and a profound understanding of the purpose of military rituals. Saluting is one of them. The master sergeant tirelessly explains that this is a most important requirement of the regulations, a manifestation of mutual respect and a factor of the servicemen's unity. A person giving a military salute is expressing respect for traditions and martial labor.

The sergeants of another exemplary subunit, in which the communists S. Rudenko and V. Sitalo serve, are exerting a beneficent influence by personal example in the performance of their statutory duties, impeccable conduct and exemplary outward appearance.

The master sergeants and sergeants are the soldiers' and seamen's closest commanders. The atmosphere created in the soldier collectives--maintenance of firm discipline and observance of the procedure laid down by regulations--largely depends on them. And it is not fortuitous that in the units where the junior commanders display due exactingness toward themselves and their subordinates there are no instances of a serviceman being stopped in the city by a patrol for failing to salute, an order of dress violation or other breaches of regulations.

But, unfortunately, slovenly dressed servicemen make their appearance on the capital's streets from time to time. As a rule, it is precisely these who disturb public order and abuse hard liquor.

Pvt A. Potapov was stopped by a patrol for failing to salute a sergeant. And breaches of the regulations were immediately spotted in his outward appearance. Long hair, bell-bottomed trousers of an unauthorized pattern--everything indicated that the patrol was confronted with an undisciplined soldier. Yet he had been inspected by the master sergeant before he had gone on leave, and there is also a sergeant--a squad commander--in the subunit. Why did they not draw attention to their subordinate's appearance? This means that they themselves contributed to the soldier violating military discipline. After all, a deviation from statutory requirements which is not spotted in good time becomes the habit of a careless soldier which it is very difficult to avoid subsequently.

Not so long ago Pvt A. Butshikh was arrested by a garrison patrol at a station in a state of intoxication and taken to the Commandant's Office. In addition to the soldier spending the appointed time in the guardroom, we sent a letter to the unit in which he is serving requesting educational work with the transgressor. Such instances are not frequent but do, nevertheless, occur.

Patrols have arrested servicemen from one and the same military unit several times running. Representatives of the Commandant's Staff visited it and familiarized themselves with how the procedure laid down by regulations is maintained in the sub-units and on the territory of the camp. Instances of breaches of the regulations laid down in the manual were uncovered. In particular, many servicemen were walking around the camp out of formation, soldiers did not salute sergeants and the latter, in turn, failed to display due exactingness toward their juniors in rank.

it was obvious that the breaches committed by the personnel on city leave were not of a chance nature but the result of inadequate educational work performed by the commanders.

The officers of the Commandant's Staff also checked out the organization of briefings and drill instruction for the practical honing of saluting rituals and the subunit master sergeants' preparation of their subordinates for leave and inquired whether the breaches of regulations by servicemen who had returned from leave were analyzed. Capt V. Milovanov, an officer of the Commandant's Staff, addressed the company master sergeants and drew their attention to an important aspect of the preparation of those going on leave: it is necessary at the time of their subordinates' sendoff from the camp to advise them how best to use their free time and tell them how to get to the V.I. Lenin Museum, Red Square, the Tret'yakov Gallery and various theaters.

An inspection parade summed up the results of the work of the officers of the Commandant's Staff. And it has to be said that the unit's command and personnel had drawn the correct conclusions for themselves. Those on leave no longer commit breaches of military discipline or deviate from the requirements of the regulations.

The Moscow Commandant's Staff is performing similar work systematically in various of the garrison's units, which is producing good results. Attentiveness, propriety and inward collectedness have become the norm of the conduct of the soldiers of the capital's garrison. When visiting museums, theaters and other cultural institutions and while on public transport they salute their superiors and make way and give up their seats for them. If, on the other hand, equal ranks meet, the more cultured and disciplined soldier salutes first.

On the subway, streetcar or trolleybus a young man in military uniform always attracts attention. And, of course, it would be correct for a well-built, smart soldier or sergeant not to sprawl on the seat next to elderly people and invalids but to stand for a few stops, giving up his seat to other passengers. Such behavior would only make him more handsome in the eyes of those around him and strengthen his own dignity.

The culture and discipline of a soldier and sergeant are manifested in respect for people and in a readiness to come to their assistance. The following example is typical in this connection.

While part of a patrol detail Pvt V. Shatrov spotted a child running right into the path of a fast-approaching streetcar. Passersby froze. But he, sizing up the situation in an instant, rushed toward the boy and, risking his own life, snatched him from under the wheels of the streetcar.

Soviet soldiers will never leave a person in trouble and will always come to his assistance, even if mortal danger threatens. They are summoned to this by their military duty. We can be rightly proud that our army and navy have in their ranks soldiers, seamen, sergeants and master sergeants, warrant officers and officers of high culture and courage who are ready for self-sacrifice in the name of the socialist Fatherland.

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Soldiers' Complaints

Moscow ZNAMENONETS in Russian No 9, Sep 80 p 21

[Col Justice N. Grechenko (USSR Defense Minister Reception Room) interview: "With Concern for People"]

[Text] On 4 March 1980 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified new wording of the rules governing the "Procedure of the Examination of Citizens' Proposals, Statements and Complaints." Col Justice N. Grechenko (USSR Defense Ministry Reception Room) replies to questions connected with the application of these rules in the army and navy.

Question: What are the particular features of the new wording of the rules and how are their requirements being put into practice in the Soviet Armed Forces?

Answer: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium rules of 4 March of this year reflect decisions of the CPSU Central Committee which have been adopted in recent years, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on an improvement in work with the letters and the reception of the public and the provisions of the USSR Constitution. The changes and amplifications insure for USSR citizens the necessary conditions for exercise of the right proclaimed and guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws to submit in written and verbal form to state bodies and public organizations proposals for an improvement in their activity, criticize shortcomings in their work, send in statements and complain about the actions of officials and state and public bodies. Assessing the changes in and amplifications to the rules, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in a speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session on 4 March 1980 that they serve the further strengthening of socialist legality and democracy. Each Soviet individual, he said, should be confident that any justified proposal, statement or complaint will be examined attentively and that a fair decision will be made. Maximum sensitivity, maximum attention, maximum concern for people--this is what the party demands of all our establishments and officials.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium rules, a definite procedure of the examination of proposals, statements and complaints and the reception of visitors in military units and establishments of the Soviet Army and Navy has been introduced. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium rules and the Rules of Administration Within the Unit and the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces constitute the basis of it.

The defense minister demands that commanders and officers in charge adopt exhaustive measures to satisfy justified statements and complaints from servicemen and other citizens, insure effective supervision of their timely examination and essential solution, systematically analyze and collate questions raised at a personal reception and in letters and remove the causes of the complaints.

Question: What can be said concerning the procedure of Soviet Army and Navy servicemen and workers and employers addressing proposals, statements and complaints?

Answer: On service questions the serviceman should appeal to his immediate superior and only with his authorization to the officer next in the chain of command. On personal questions also he should turn, as a rule, to his immediate superior and, in cases of particular necessity, to a senior officer.

If a serviceman discovers anywhere embezzlement of or damage to military equipment, illegal expenditure of monetary resources, abuses in troop supply, shortcomings in the state of equipment or other facts detrimental to the USSR Armed Forces, he is obliged to report this through channels and may also send a written proposal or statement with respect to the removal of these shortcomings to a senior officer, up to the USSR Defense Ministry included.

Each serviceman has the right to complain about acts and orders in respect of him which are illegal, violations of the rights and benefits laid down with respect to service or the nonsatisfaction of his appointed pay and allowances. The complaint is lodged with the immediate superior of the person about whose acts the complaint is being made, and if the person lodging the complaint does not know who is to blame for the fact that his rights are being violated, the complaint is made through channels. A serviceman has a right to submit a complaint only in respect of himself. Submitting group complaints or complaints on behalf of others is prohibited.

Soviet Army and Navy workers and employees submit proposals and statements to the superior officers who are directly in charge of the solution of a given question. Complaints are lodged with the officers to whom the military unit, establishment or official about whose actions the complaint is being made is subordinate. If they disagree with the decision made with respect to a proposal, statement or complaint, the workers and employees have the right to appeal this decision to a superior officer.

In instances and in the procedure envisaged by the law complaints may be taken to court.

Question: Within what periods of time are the proposals, statements and complaints examined and resolved in the military units and establishments?

Answer: A commander (senior officer) is obliged to examine a proposal, statement or complaint which has been received within 3 days and, if they are deemed correct, to adopt measures immediately to implement the proposal or satisfy the statement or complaint.

The commanders and senior officers not competent to decide questions in the letters pass these letters or extracts therefrom through channels or send them to the appropriate state and public authorities, enterprises, establishments and organizations. The servicemen's letters here are forwarded immediately following examination, and the letters of members of their families, workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy and other citizens within a period no longer than 5 days. The declarant is unfailingly notified that the letter has been forwarded to another body or another official.

For the purpose of an objective and correct solution of questions it is forbidden to forward for examination the complaints and statements of persons about whose actions complaints are being lodged.

Legislation has determined definite time limits for final decisions to be made with respect to the proposals, statements and complaints to insure their speediest settlement.

The proposals, statements and complaints of servicemen and also the statements and complaints of members of their families are settled within a period of 15 days from the day they are received in the district, groups of forces, fleet and Defense Ministry directorates and without delay, but no later than 7 days since the day of receipt, in the units, establishments and institutions. In cases where it is necessary to conduct a special check, obtain additional material and take other steps the time limits for their settlement may, as an exception, be extended by the unit and ship commander (establishment, institution head), but by no more than 15 days, with the author of the letter being notified of this.

The statements and complaints of workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy and other citizens are settled within a period of up to 1 month, and those not requiring additional study and verification not later than 15 days from the time they are received by the military unit or establishment, which are obliged to settle the question in its essence. If it is necessary to conduct a special check, obtain additional material or take other steps the time for settlement may, as an exception, be extended by a commander or officer in charge or their deputies, but by no more than a month, about which the declarant is notified.

Decisions on the proposals of members of servicemen's families, workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy and other citizens are adopted within a period of up to 1 month, with the exception of those proposals which require additional study, about which the person who has submitted the proposal is notified.

A special procedure has been determined for the settlement of statements and proposals of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and also the proposals, statements and complaints addressed to USSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

Letters from the editorial offices of newspapers, journals, television, radio and other mass information media and also statements and articles in the press connected with proposals, statements and complaints are examined within the generally determined periods of time.

Question: How is the personal reception of servicemen and other citizens in the military units and establishments organized?

Answer: The commanders and officers in charge personally receive servicemen, members of their families and workers, employees and other citizens on both official and personal matters no less than twice a month. In exceptional instances the reception of visitors may be entrusted to another official empowered to settle the questions which are raised.

The reception is conducted on days and at hours determined by an order and, when necessary, in the evening. Visitors who have come from other centers of population are also received on days which have not been set aside for reception. A venue is assigned for the reception, if possible, in premises for which entrance passes are not required. The reception of visitors is recorded in the Visitors' Book. The decisions on the statement or complaint is conveyed to the visitor, entered in the said

book and signed by the person conducting the reception. If at the personal reception questions are put not within the sphere of competence of the given military unit or establishment and which cannot be settled by the person conducting the reception, it is explained to the visitor where to address the proposal, statement or complaint.

Question: What is the liability for violating the procedure of examining letters?

Answer: Violation of the established procedure for examining letters, red tape and a bureaucratic attitude toward the proposals, statements and complaints entails disciplinary liability in respect of the persons responsible. These acts by officials who have substantially harmed state or public interests or the rights and interests of servicemen or other citizens which are protected by law and also officials' persecution of servicemen or other citizens in connection with the latter's presentation of complaints and statements entail criminal liability in accordance with the corresponding articles of the union republics' criminal codes relating to crimes in public office.

A person submitting a deliberately false complaint or statement for slanderous purposes has criminal proceedings brought against him in accordance with current legislation.

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AIR FORCES: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Aerial Camera Mounting, Maintenance

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 8, Aug 80 p 5

Article by Warrant Officer V. Treskov, senior instructor of practical training and specialist first class: "Examined by Practice"

Text Operational and tactical exercises were begun unexpectedly. The platoon arrived at the training airfield in several minutes. After specifying the amount of work for the students, I glanced at the clock with satisfaction: the time standards had been exceeded.

After the report by Pvt G. Garibyan on the loading of the aerial camera magazine, I had misgivings about the quality of the operation that had been performed. It had been loaded very quickly! Pvt V. Hobb, readying an oblique camera for aerial photography, also was performing competently. He was carefully wiping the optics with flannel. As we had instructed--with circular movements, from the center to the edge. But here Pvt A. Dergeym had placed a screwdriver on the camera window; obviously, he had not familiarized himself with the rules for servicing aircraft very well.

They completed the preflight preparation. In the rest period, that is, during hypothetical flights, I inconspicuously draw the students into a discussion of the errors permitted. As if incidentally, I say: "But in aviation, Private Adikanov, they do not cut safety wire with scissors. There are wirecutters bokorezy for this!"

And here an unplanned repetition of completed material is begun: the procedure for performing operations, the rules for tool use, and observance of safety measures are explained in minute detail. Someone observed that Pvt N. Kudarov had not secured the camera mount before taking out the magazine, and that Pvt S. Vasil'yev should be more active in sports, because he is too slow and barely keeps within norms. And thus, with good-natured joking and without noticing it themselves, the students are helping each other to eliminate weak spots in their training. I do not interfere for the present, but I will speak later on those shortcomings which require more thorough analysis, during the technical review of the exercises.

After a break they began preparation for another flight. When the work was in full swing, a flare shot up in the sky: the signal for a chemical attack. With lightning speed, hatches and cockpits were closed and personnel put on protective equipment. The airfield was clouded with smoke.

I watch the personnel especially carefully. After all, an individual's qualities are best revealed under difficult circumstances. Pvt A. Bogdanov was not doing well at all. The heavy smokescreen and limited visibility were having an effect, and the protective unit was pinning him down. I went up to him and encouraged him, suggesting how he should act under these conditions. I observe that his movements became more accurate and confidence appeared. But my assistance was not required for the majority of the students--they coped independently with the assigned tasks.

When the smoke had dissipated, the platoon began gas decontamination of the aviation equipment. Watching the students' well-coordinated work, I automatically recalled how the platoon commander, Lt I. Cherkasov, and I had thought out the plan of exercises. Various types of persons come into the army. Some have an aptitude for the humanities, and others for engineering. But both types must become aviation specialists, become familiar with the design of cameras and the rules for their use, and be able to eliminate malfunctions. We instruct the young soldiers in all this, setting up each practical exercise so that it is of maximum benefit to the future specialists.

Experience tells us it is best to begin exercises with a brief review of theoretical material. And I am doing it this way. Then, after assigning the students to work places, I instruct them to perform simple operations: checking the clutches of magazine reels, adjusting the rangefinder [*metromeg*], and so forth. Later on, I increase the number and difficulty of assignments. The soldiers check and adjust the time intervals of the command instrument [*komandnyy pribor*], set the switch of the mechanism to change shutter speeds, and finally, they perform mechanical alignment of the camera, which requires special care and precision.

In the course of the training, I try to sustain the soldiers' initiative, to develop their technical thinking, and to cultivate independence. I give the students the opportunity to think about how best to perform a specific operation, and I hear out all the alternatives suggested by the trainees. Together we analyse the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative and select the one by means of which both speed and work quality is achieved.

I became convinced long ago that independence fosters the soldiers' sense of responsibility for what has been performed--a feeling which is extremely necessary in servicing a combat aircraft. For this reason, I attach great importance to its development in each stage of the training. And such an approach is proving its value.

Once I instructed student V. Lyalin to repair a camera's shutter, knowing that he had still not familiarized himself with the device well. I myself observe inconspicuously. In a half hour the student's hand stretched toward the abstract, and in an hour he came up to me and asked for the technical description. By the end

of the work day he had repaired the shutter. After several weeks I checked his technical knowledge—it turned out that he received an "excellent" rating on his familiarity with the device. His skillful actions in the present exercises just confirm that a good specialist will go to a combat airfield.

Timely assistance by a supervisor is very important in developing aviation mechanics. I come to their assistance when I sense inwardly that advice is necessary.

Once, when performing routine maintenance, Pvt V. Golikov disassembled the reduction gear of the mechanism for changing shutter speeds. After cleaning the pinion and applying new lubricant, he tried to put it together, but nothing turned out. When the soldier stopped in confusion, I said: "Try to change the position of the pinion—perhaps it will turn out." In 15 minutes he showed me the assembled reduction gear. The advice was given in time. The student had the ability to think for himself, and at the same time I did not allow him to lose heart, to lose interest in the work.

In cultivating the airmen's independence, I supervise their work and the degree of theoretical preparation continuously. For this I make use of a special grid chart on which their knowledge of the problems being studied is reflected. In making up the plan for the next day's exercises, I note which student to check and on which problem. I ask until I receive a "good" or an "excellent" response. In this manner I try to achieve uniformity in mastery of the material.

...The exercises, which have become a good check of the knowledge and skills that the aviation mechanics acquired in the training, have ended. After several hours of work which required maximum attentiveness, care and rapid actions, they want to joke and laugh a little. I understand this and give the mechanics 10 minutes to relieve the tension of the past "battle." Then I line up the platoon and review the operational-tactical exercises. I make particular mention of those who distinguished themselves. I point out the errors that were permitted. The state examinations on combat readiness lie ahead of the students, but it is already clear today that the results will be good.

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Dust, Sand, Mud Problems

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 8, Aug 80 pp 6-7

Article by Warrant Officer V. Shlyanov, master aircraft and engine technician: "At a Field Airdrome"

Text We encountered a biting wind at the redeployment airfield. Behind the aircraft on the taxi strips, brown trails of dust were raised up and carried away to the side on the spot. The transport aircraft arrived at the ramp, where our combat aircraft already were located. The squadron completed its redeployment in the assigned time, and now the pilots are to carry out new combat training missions and we, the technical specialists, are to ready equipment for flight.

After unloading and arranging equipment, we received the order to carry out preliminary preparation of combat equipment. From the very first minutes it became clear that it would be more difficult to operate under the new conditions. A unit [chast'] of personnel remained at the main airfield, and each one of us assumed an additional burden. Many aircraft technicians also were performing the duties of mechanics, and highly skilled mechanics often were serving as technicians.

The additional burden did not bother anyone--we had learned at the main airfield how to substitute for those who are absent. But here the situation is different. True, most of us were already familiar with it, but some persons were at the field airdrome for the first time.

The principal handicap in our work at the unpaved airfield was dust. It covers the aircraft, hampering external inspection of the wings and fuselage, the landing gear and the engine. And after all, inspection is one of the most important operations in readying aircraft for flight. At times serious malfunctions are identified during this very stage.

In inspecting combat aircraft under such conditions, experienced mechanics redouble their attention in order not to overlook one scratch, dent, and especially any crack which has appeared. They carefully wash any suspicious part of the aircraft surface and wipe it with a rag. After all, carelessness can become the cause of a flight accident. And there have been such cases.

Once during flight operations we were conducting an inspection of an aircraft when the ground on the runway was softer than usual because of past rains. Technicians and mechanics were attentively examining the surface of the aircraft, especially the landing gear. At such a time the burden on the landing gear is increased, and surprises can develop. Warrant Officer N. Nomerchuk also was inspecting his aircraft. After cleaning the landing gear strut, he changed the lubricant in subassemblies where there was friction and reported that there were no observations. In supervising his work, however, the aircraft technician, Sr Lt I. Demchenko, noticed a small crack on one of the parts of the landing gear's turning subassembly. Every aviator knows what this defect, unnoticed by a mechanic, can lead to.

On this occasion, no troubles with the equipment were identified. Only Warrant Officer A. Svezhentsay saw an accumulation of fine sand in the engine's air intake. Obviously, in moving along the taxi strip the aircraft had passed through a belt of dust. The intake unit had been carefully inspected and cleaned.

Such unpleasant occurrences, when not only dust, but foreign objects, including small rocks as well, enter the engine's intake unit, take place more frequently on an unpaved airfield. At the same time, lack of discipline by maintenance personnel also contribute to this.

It is well known that ramps must be swept clean before an engine is started, because the air sucked in by the compressor catches everything located in front of the aircraft.

Before the engine was actually started, mechanic Pfc A. Aliyev had been told to tidy up around the aircraft and to sweep the ramp. The young mechanic acted on the instruction carelessly, working with a broom more for appearance. The aircraft technician also inspected the ramp superficially, and as a result a small rock was sucked into the air intake when the engine was tested. Officer N. Grishin, the flight technician who was nearby, ordered the engine shut down immediately after hearing the strange noise. However, they were not successful in avoiding damage. Nicks were discovered on the compressor blades. They had grounded a combat aircraft.

Dust hampers us in any stage of technical maintenance. It requires that aviation specialists leave for extra tools and instruments and requires special protective procedures when working with open aircraft hatches and particular precautions during emergency replacement of subassemblies or units. Experience teaches us that spare parts should neither be removed from storage nor kept until installation in the open air. For these purposes, it is desirable that special packing, protective coverings, cellophane bags and the like be used. But neglect of precautions often leads to undesirable consequences.

We did not do without accidents this time, either. A throttle valve had to be replaced on one of the engines. While the technician was removing the faulty subassembly, the mechanic, Pvt I. Vasil'yev, was cleaning factory lubricant from a new one. In trying to work faster, he removed it from storage on the spot, on the ramp, without covering the subassembly with anything. With a gust of wind, sand filled the valve and, no matter how Vasil'yev cleaned it, the sand had penetrated the valve cavity. It was impossible to visually detect the sand, and the mechanic remained silent about what had happened. When they started the engine after the valve was installed, they discovered it in time: the gasket washers in the new valve had been destroyed. The subassembly had to be replaced a second time.

Greater attention and accuracy are also required of aviation specialists at unpaved airfields during aircraft fueling operations, so that dust and sand do not enter the filler neck with the fuel. Such an approach is especially important when readying combat aircraft for another takeoff, when no one has time to spare, as the saying goes. But even under more peaceful circumstances, mechanics violate fueling rules at times. Pvt V. Starostin put a fuel nozzle into the filler hole without trying to clean the dust from them. And he received a comment from the technician on the spot.

Experience shows that the technician or mechanic performing refueling must, in addition to wiping the filler neck and nozzle clean even in the slightest wind (and it nearly always is present at an airfield), protect the filler neck with canvas or a special covering. The same precautionary measures are required when an aircraft is refueled in the rain. If water gets into the fuel, this is also a prerequisite for a flight accident.

We completed preliminary preparation of the combat aircraft for flight on time. On the whole, the work day at the field airdrome was successful. All errors were discussed in detail at a meeting which was held in order to avoid them on subsequent days. We must service the flights ahead with an "excellent."

...Intensive weeks of military work at a field airdrome have turned out to be a good school for every aviator. Work skills under difficult conditions have been strengthened. But the main thing is that the combat readiness of subunits podrazdeleniya has been increased.

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